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M. N. Wehler
Ursinus College

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URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN

Volume XIII.

DECEMBER, 1896.

Number 3.

Ursinus College Bulletin

EDITORIALS.

PUBLISHED ONCE A MONTH FROM OCTOBER TO JULY
INCLUSIVE, BY THE STUDENTS OF
URSINUS COLLEGE

BOARD OF EDITORS:

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Persons wishing to discontinue their subscriptions should send immediate notice of the fact.

Matter for publication, including literary articles, items of news in any way pertaining to URSINUS COLLEGE, and special communications as to current phases of its work and welfare, will be gladly received from all students, alumni and professors of the institution.

All contributions and changes in advertising, to secure prompt attention, must be presented or forwarded on or before the 15th of each month.

Rates for advertising sent on application.

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WITH this number we redeem our promise to have the BULLETIN out on the first of the month. The October and November numbers were considerably delayed on account of unavoidable circumstances. Similar conditions may occasionally delay its appearance for a few days hereafter, but we hope to have it out on the first whenever possible.

* * *

WE are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of several valuable and instructive works from the Presbyterian Board of Publication. They are entitled *Baptism not Immersion, He is not Here, Faith Building, A Compendium of Church History, and Alice and Her Two Friends*. Their authors are all capable and well known writers and treat their subjects in a satisfactory manner. The books are of comparatively small size and neatly and substantially bound. They have been placed in the library, where they can be examined by all.

* * *

WE are glad to note that the condition of the library, whereof we spoke in the last number, has been remedied. The absence of several magazines was due to the expiration of subscriptions. The subscriptions expired with the September numbers, and were not immediately renewed. In the general rearrangement and renovation of the library this was overlooked and hence their absence. The list of magazines is substantially the same as last year, a few old ones being dropped and

new ones taking their places. The authorities mean to keep their promises and are at present spending much time and money in further equipping the library.

* * *

On Tuesday, November 24th, we were favored with a visit by the Rev. Gustave Jurany, a Hungarian missionary, stationed at Trenton, N. J. In the afternoon he addressed the Theological students on general mission work among his people in this country. After the regular collegiate work of the day, a large number of the students assembled in the chapel to hear his address on the Hungarian language. The speaker showed that Hebrew as compared with Hungarian is a modern language and plainly set forth the simplicity and euphony of his native tongue. Mr. Jurany is undoubtedly a scholarly gentleman, being thoroughly acquainted with at least English, French, German and Hungarian. We all appreciated his visit and hope he will soon favor us again.

* * *

THE enthusiasm displayed at the Prep-Freshman game was marked. Not for a long time was there such an outburst of enthusiasm here as then. Everybody was boiling over with spirits, the victors being rightfully jubilant while the vanquished bore their defeat manfully, both conscious of a hard-fought battle. Such occasions cannot help but result in good by discouraging rowdiness and petty nuisances and encouraging manliness and a genuine college spirit. What we need is such a spirit. Spirited but friendly inter-class contests cannot fail to arouse lively class spirits, these in turn uniting to form a general college spirit, thereby

making us more ardent and enthusiastic supporters of our institution.

* * *

A VERY contemptible practice is one which we have noticed for some time in connection with notices on the bulletin boards. A notice is scarcely posted till some person defaces it either by interlining with his pencil and often changing its original meaning or by the addition of some nonsense which tends to give the notice a trifling character. Complaint has also been made that notices are frequently torn down before they should be. We are very certain that much of this mischief is done in a spirit of vandalism, while a great deal of it may also be done thoughtlessly. Whatever the motive may be the deed is of such a nature that the perpetrator is scarcely ever willing to do it openly, which proves that he is not entirely unmindful of its meanness. The bulletin boards are for use and not for abuse. Let everybody constantly bear this in mind.

* * *

ALL college publications, such as the BULLETIN, depend to a great extent for financial success upon the liberality shown them by advertisers. Heretofore we have been liberally supported in this respect and cannot complain at present. But this is not all. We must deserve their support, if we wish to retain it. We can only do this by patronizing them in return. We would therefore call the attention of the students to our list of advertisers, all of whom are honorable and well known business men, and would respectfully ask them in making their purchases to consider the interests of those who favor us. All courtesies shown its advertisers will be appreciated by the BULLETIN.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

UTILITY AND CULTURE.

That we are living in a progressive age needs no proof. We see this manifested in our own college. On every side students are making strong efforts to progress in the field of knowledge.

Most students need encouragement to sustain, instruction to aid and direction to guide them. For this reason let us stop, for a moment, amid our work and consider knowledge, capable of application. The purposes of education are numerous and varied, but the ends most commonly before the mind as continuous motives in our studies are chiefly two, Utility and Culture.

From the days of Plato it has been understood that education makes the man and his fitness for the exigencies of the world. Seneca, a Roman philosopher, said, "Teach for life and not for school." Locke in his "Thoughts on Education" gave, as one of the three divisions of this work, utility in intellectual attainments.

Wherever schools are neglected it is a sure sign of national degradation and decay. The central point of every wisely administered government is its system of education. If the education of the youth is well cared for by a nation, out of it will grow science, art, wealth, strength and all else that is esteemed great in the judgment of men.

"A country is nothing without men, men are nothing without mind, mind is nothing without culture" and culture is little if not applicable. The mind educated for a successful life is the most important product of a nation.

Culture's purpose is to create ideals, to beautify the soul and make it excellent, to sweeten life by purer living and to brighten it by more enlightened views of truth. It directs the soul to higher planes. The soul that is engaged in art or literature is shielded from many of the grosser forms of temptation. Culture holds in check the baser passions and places a higher value on truth and honor.

But if its ideals are not consistent with nature they are worse than useless. If they are mere empty dreams they waste the time and weaken the soul; and like a false light mislead the pilgrim who seeks success in this world of facts. "Our notion of education should be so liberal that it takes in all that makes man such that while he lives he brightens life, and

After he is dead and gone
And e'en his memory dim,
Earth seems more sweet to live upon,
More full of joy because of him."

When we learn that thousands of well educated men—expensively educated men—in our country, are to-day pacing the stony streets in a vain search for something to do; when we learn that every illiterate foreigner landed on our shore, with money enough to buy a pick or shovel, is morally certain to earn his bread, we begin to think that we do not study rightly, that our education is not complete, that it does not fully prepare us for the demands of life. It ought in the absence of better work make men more able to do manual labor.

Each of us, no doubt, knows of men who are top-heavy with learning, reeling through the world useless to themselves

and their friends. In turn, each knows of men with comparatively little learning, who are efficient in the application of what they have, because back of all they have training for usefulness.

When we look back and compare our educational facilities with those enjoyed by the pioneers of this country, we see a vast difference. At the time when Harvard and Yale were established and education was looked upon more as an accomplishment than a necessity, only the rich entertained themselves with a college curriculum. To-day education is applied to all forms of work, and in order to be successful we find it necessary to secure some training for life's duties.

Many upon graduation day think they are fitted for usefulness, but when they come in contact with the busy world, when they feel its cold rebukes, they begin to think; they decide that, after all, they are not educated. Such men can translate Latin and Greek, and tell you all that is known of the distant planets, yet they are almost beggars because they have not the power to apply their education. A prominent man has said, "The dog that knows where to find a bone is wiser than the scholar that can not earn a living." This scholar impresses us as "a rich possibility, but helpless to himself and time; he does not speak to our want."

We are told that the higher and more abstruse studies are an excellent discipline for the mind. But why will not more solid truths, less out of the way truths, serve as well.

However entertaining the employment of antiquary and the classics, the present age demands that its men have stored in their minds success-winning education.

Results of mental thought are worth

more than mental development. What we bring out of the mind is worth more than what we put into it. Knowledge properly taught gives culture to the various powers which are made active in the acquisition and becomes an instrument by which the mind is able to show a fruit. Our power is increased, we are able to strike the key of sympathy, to touch life at its vital point, to move men into nobler deeds, if to this culture we add utility.

Let us gird ourselves with the armor of a more practical education before we enter the great battle of life. Learn all we will, we are still improperly educated. Let the little that we may know, then, irradiate the path about us. To-day we must learn what will make us useful; to-morrow we may learn what is ornamental.

Knowledge is valuable, but the secret of its use is not less valuable.

J. O. R.

THE VIRTUE OF COLLEGE FOOTBALL.

About a year since, a hue and cry against college football was raised by a class of persons who fancied that they saw the brutal sports of ancient Rome and modern Spain and Mexico being introduced into our colleges to warp the moral natures of our young men and to poison the refined nature of the whole populace. But the wild theories of these would-be reformers have been exploded, and college football now goes hand in hand with the "gold standard." But there still exists in the public mind, and even in the minds of some college students, a prejudice against football, which, however, is born of an incomplete knowl-

edge of football as a purely scientific game. Football that is not scientific is not true football. College football is but another term for scientific football. Every player has his place; every play, its method. Every move is governed by rule; every violation of a rule imposes a penalty on the offender. Having thus before us an intelligent definition of the game as it is played to-day in our colleges, we are ready to show that it is a worthy means of physical, intellectual and moral development.

In order to prove that college football is a valuable means of physical development let us follow the course of physical training through which a player passes. The primary factors of the process are regularity and temperance. He avoids all innutritious foods and drinks, takes his meals at regular hours, and devotes, each day, a fixed amount of time to physical work. First, he is given light gymnastics to increase his lung power and harden his muscles. Then begins the team work, which, if continued during a season, will make his physique so tough and enduring that the most violent attacks on Greek, Latin, and mathematics will have little power to exhaust it. Team work is of such a nature that every muscle of the body is brought into use; and not in a disorderly manner, but under perfect control of the intellect and will, as serves the true end of all physical training.

The next in order, but of greater importance, is to reveal football as a means of intellectual development. Brain is the primary prerequisite of scientific football, and the man who has a sufficient amount of brain will find this game a fruitful means of its development. The game is a veritable military school where methods

of offensive, defensive and strategic work are taught. The team is subject to the orders of the captain. Two rival teams correspond to two armies, each striving to hold its own ground, or to gain from its opponent. In offensive work, though every general play is governed by rule, yet the particulars are left to the individuals participating, and the least misjudgment on the part of one man may prove disastrous. The same law of exactness applies to defensive work; while a trick play, to be successful, requires the utmost skill in strategy. In short, eleven men learn to work as one man in a variety of plays, each play requiring a different move from each man; thus is unity preserved in variety. In this way is the knowledge gained in the class-room put to practical use.

But the most important feature of the game is its elevating effect upon the moral nature. The combative and destructive energies of men are called forth only to be skillfully directed in the work before them. Men learn how to take their victories humbly, and how to bear up manfully under defeat. They learn not only how to strive against opponents with the determination that every man needs in active life, but also how to respect them.

These beneficial effects of football not only apply to participants in the game, but they extend their healthful influence over the entire student body. Football supplies a means in our colleges of pitting man against man in earnest competition without danger to life and limb and without danger of arousing animosities.

Thus knowing the nature of the game and its power to develop in us those qualities which make men of us, let us not fail, fellow students, to grasp the

opportunity, which we have at old Ursinus, of indulging in this our national game. Let us come back next fall with the determination that our Alma Mater shall not only be known as a seat of theoretic teaching, but as the college from which come men of sterling qualities, men who know how to strive respectfully with their fellows, men who can conquer in humility and bear defeat without murmuring, because they have been trained on the gridiron.

C. GRESH, '97.

SKETCH OF SHAKESPEARE'S PORTIA.

In the "Merchant of Venice" Shakespeare has presented to us, in the character of Portia, a personage intelligent and amiable, whose whole being is tempered with the best grace and sensibility of womanhood. Portia unites with her practical tastes and ideas of virtues, the sense of a philosopher and the dignity of a sage. Her pleasing humor and sallies of wit form a charming contrast to the deep thoughtfulness and shrewd intellect of her true character.

Although Portia is considered by some a little self-conscious, we cannot blame one who is so well aware of her rich gifts if she discourses concerning them in so pleasing a manner. Mrs. Jameson, speaking of Portia, considered Shakespeare to have been the only artist, except Nature, who could make women wise without turning them into men.

There is no show or conceit of intellect in Portia where she acts the part of a man. Although she knows enough to fill any position in life, she does not deem herself too wise to fill the one which Providence has assigned to her. From

philosophy and poetry she has gotten nothing for show, but all for use; she has made her knowledge of these things seem a part of herself.

Portia is cool, collected, and firm from the consciousness of her power but she is never a whit unfeminine. Her quiet command of herself heightens our sense of modesty. We take the impression from her that these high mental prerogatives belong to woman as well as to man. She has a certain methodical way of expressing herself, even in the most exciting moments. When all is anxiety and suspense in the court she does not become excited, although the honor of her husband seems to be at stake. Some of her speeches, especially at the trial, have evidently been premeditated, but it might be difficult to find the masculine lawyer of to-day who could premeditate anything equal to them.

All of Portia's finer parts of character are brought out in the trial scene. There she shines forth in her divine self. She goes to the trial prompted by the feelings and duties of a wife and shows no unwomanly craving to appear in the scene of her triumph. Although she is refined in her manners, yet refinement has not driven humanity out of her and she can stoop from her elevation and make a brief departure from her ordinary station.

Notwithstanding her methodical manner she is eloquent, and her eloquence knows at what time to show itself. She first appeals to the mercy of Shylock; then to his avarice. She has hope that she may raise in the Jew's heart some humanity. In her speech to the Jew, when appealing to his better nature, her eloquence is especially shown.

It has been said that Shakespeare's female characters are inferior to his char-

acters of men. This, in some respects, may be true; but would they be women if they were not? However, in many respects, they are the superior. He pours into women all the intellectual power of the other sex without robbing them of their womanliness. Portia is much superior to her husband in intellect and wealth, but this does not make her less of a woman. Nor, on this account, does she ever think of reversing the relation between them.

Portia has that generous affection and tenderness of heart about her, which renders her not less lovable as a woman than admirable for her mental endowments. It is an awful moment for her when, for the first time, she finds that she has passions and affections, besides talents and powers, and acknowledges that she can no longer be happy in herself. She surrenders herself, her wealth, her all into her husband's hands. A prominent feature in Portia's character is that confiding and cheerful spirit which mingles with all her thoughts and affections. Even in the casket scene where her happiness in life depends on the issue of the trial, she is fearful of the result, but her hopes are stronger than her fears.

Her whole nature is overflowing with romance which glorifies her and makes her seem to be that "rich-souled creature" which Schlegel describes her to be. The poet makes the character of Portia conform to the splendor of the Italian skies and scenery and art; their spirit lives in the imagination and is in everything that she does and says. V. O. S., '99.

THE AMERICAN IDEALS.

It has been said that, "The countrymen of Catham and Wellington, of Wash-

ington and Lincoln, in short the citizens of every historic state, are richer by the great deeds that have formed the national character, by winged words that have passed into current speech, by the examples of lives and labors consecrated to the service of the commonwealth." In other words every great nation owes to the men whose lives have formed part of its greatness not merely the material effect of what they did, but also the immense but undefinable moral influence produced by their deeds and words themselves upon the national character.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the material effect of the careers of Washington and of Lincoln upon the United States. Without Washington we should probably never have won our independence of the British crown and we almost certainly should have failed to have become the great nation we are. Without Lincoln we might have failed to keep the political unity we had won; and even if, as is possible, we had kept it, the struggle to keep it would have been so different that the effect upon our national history would have been profound. Although the nation's debt to these men is incalculable, yet every American is richer by the heritage of the noble deeds and noble words of Washington and of Lincoln. Every one of us who reads the second inaugural address of the greatest American of the nineteenth century, or who studies the long campaigns and lofty statesmanship of that other American who was even greater, cannot but feel within him that elevating influence towards things higher and nobler which can never be given by the mere enjoyment of material well-being.

Besides the country which these men

have helped to make and helped to save, we inherit all that is best and highest in their lives and characters. From Lincoln we inherit the glory and the honor and the wonder of freeing the slaves as well as the actual results of the deed done. The bells that rang at the issuing of the emancipation proclamation still ring in Whittier's ode; and as men think over the triumph then gained for humanity, their hearts shall ever throb as they cannot over the greatest industrial success or over any victory won at a less cost than ours. We are richer by the valor displayed alike by those who fought so valiantly for the right and by those who, no less valiantly, fought for what they deemed the right. We have in us nobler capacities for what is great and good because of their infinite woe and suffering and because of their splendid ultimate triumph.

There are many examples of men who have done good to the nation; but the men who have profoundly influenced the growth of our national character have been in most cases exactly those men whose influence was for the best. The great writers have done much for us. The great orators whose burning words in behalf of liberty, of union, of honest government, have rung through our legislative halls, have done even more. Most of all has been done by men who have spoken to us through deeds and not words, or whose words have gathered especial claim and significance because they came from men who *did* speak in deeds. A nation's greatness lies in the possibility of achievement in the present, and nothing helps it more than the consciousness of achievement in the past.

S. C., '98.

A DANGER OF THE REPUBLIC.

In the course of time and events periods of adversity and prosperity alternate. The history of the various nations is a record of fluctuating policies and triumphant movements. The condition of existing affairs is an algebraic totality of private and public progressions and retrogressions. The past has relegated its influence to the realm of example; the present is acting upon the stage of time and is bending the course of progress into the future toward the perspective destiny of nations. Foreign foes and internal factions are ever menacing the welfare of the most stable governments. A danger of our republic consists in the political insults of the several types that are recurring in rapid succession.

Lawlessness under the pretense of patriotism is tolerated. An unruly element is asserting its power in defiance of law and order. Every casual reader of the daily papers is assured of local insults of the boldest character. The East, the South and the West are teeming with disturbances bordering on riots. Citizens who claim the protection of the law are rising up in their might against customs that have been sanctioned, honored and supported since the confederation of the states. The raging fury is not confined to the victims of the dram-shop, but sober men mingle with the rabble in overcoming the constitutional rights of the public. A successful demonstration by a lawless horde serves only as a model for reduplicated violence at the hands of an infuriated element. The malicious conduct of a heedless New England youth is highly complimented by a goodly

number and deliberately reproduced by forces marshaled in defiance of law and order. The seed of discontent is everywhere lodged in malicious hearts. Admonition is resented and warning is disregarded. This spirit of flinging flagrant insult into the fair face of Justice does not portend future welfare.

The political sentiment of influential men is too radical. Determined opposition to the wishes of the majority is too frankly expressed by men of national repute and too freely circulated for political notoriety and power. The literature of the last political campaign was colored with threats that should be allied with treason. Any public declaration of revolt against a possible decision by an overwhelming plurality must be recognized as the beginning of a wide-spreading evil, yet during the campaign such enunciations were received with voluminous applause. If all the positive statements and pertinent allusions of a political campaign are based upon facts, the delegated rights of the people are grossly abused, if they are slanderous reports begotten in the political imagination, there are criminals at large that should be checked in their wild career of harrowing discontent into the sinful hearts of a biased nation. In either case the tendency is toward utter corruption and merits the consideration of every patriot.

The most threatening germ of national destruction is the assault upon the nation's flag. It has become an ordinary practice to use the stars and stripes for other than patriotic purposes. Business men are utilizing it as an advertising me-

dium; riotous mobs are bearing it aloft in their raving madness; political parties are stamping images of sectional idols upon its folds. The climax of the alarming extent of its abuse is reached when the flag that should float proudly over a peaceful country is torn into shreds and trampled into the dust. It may be commercial policy to denounce in war-like terms any disrespect to the nation's emblem upon the high sea or in foreign lands, but it requires burning patriotism to guard it jealously at home and to spread it victoriously to the breeze. The responsive chord in every soul that should be attuned to perfect harmony with the country's refrain of national pride is not touched by the poet who sings,

"There are many flags in many lands,
There are flags of every hue;
But there are no flags however grand
Like our own red, white and blue."

This phase of our national character has a far reaching effect. The fall of former empires took its origin in no less vital parts. This course runs counter to public virtue and continual prosperity. This aspect will leave an impress upon our land and will be read in the annals of American history unless the hydra-headed monster of political insult is crushed in his lair of apparent repose. Our nation is imperilled and will ultimately be wrested from its foundation by the fervor of political fanaticism if the forces of right and might are not brought to bear heavily upon the political insults that are lurking in every nook and corner to the danger of the republic.

L. A. W., '97.

COLLEGE NEWS.

ZWINGLIAN SOCIETY.

The officers elected at the November election are as follows: President, R. L. Johnson, '97; Vice-President, W. M. Rife, '98; Recording Secretary, W. L. Steiner; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Keplinger; Critic, G. L. Omwake, '98; Treasurer, H. H. Shenk, '99; Chaplain, W. A. Reimert, '98; Editors, E. M. Hershey, 1900, and C. G. Petri, 1900; Musical Director, W. P. Miller, '99.

At the regular meeting, November 13, the following men were elected to represent the society in the Prize Debate on Washington's Birthday: R. L. Johnson, '97, L. A. Williamson, '97, and G. L. Omwake, '98. At the same time H. H. Shenk was elected delegate to the State Oratorical Association which met in Philadelphia, November 21.

On the evening of November 20, an open meeting of the society was held, when the doors of the Zwinglian Hall were thrown wide open and many of her friends given a hearty welcome. The program rendered was as follows:

DECLAMATION,

G. E. OSWALD, 1900.

DEBATE—"Resolved, That the tendency to raise the requirements for entrance to college is for the betterment of the student's general interests."

Affirmative Speakers { P. M. HUNSICKER, '98.
H. H. SHENK, '99.
Negative Speakers { G. W. KERSTETTER, '98.
J. S. HEIGES, '98.

MANDOLIN SOLO,

MISS FRANCES MOSER.

ORATION—"Pickett's charge at Gettysburg,"

G. L. OMWAKE.

ZWINGLIAN REVIEW,

C. G. PETRI, 1900.

Many friends were present who seemed to be well pleased with the hospitality of Old Zwing and the society was much encouraged by the expressions of interest and good will which were heard on all sides at the close of the meeting.

SCHAFF SOCIETY.

The literary productions of the members are unusually good this term. Some excellent essays, criticisms, orations and argumentative speeches are being presented. This shows desire to excel, ambition to merit the praise of others, and when the members of the literary society are filled with such a spirit the meetings must be profitable to all.

This society will be represented in the Washington's Birthday Contest by J. O. Reagle, '97, C. E. L. Gresh, '97, and R. H. Spangler, '97.

The following are the speakers for the anniversary on December 18, Salutatorian, G. E. Kopenhaver, '99; First Orator, J. S. Heffner, '98; Second Orator, P. M. Orr, '98; Third Orator, W. B. Johnson, '98; Eulogist, H. S. Shelly, '97; Schaff Orator, R. M. Yerkes, '97.

R. H. Spangler, '97, was elected to represent the Schaff Society at the meeting of the Intercollegiate Oratorical Union in Philadelphia, November 21.

Byron W. King gave a literary and elocutionary entertainment under the auspices of the society, on Saturday, November 21. Mr. King, who is a master of his profession, delighted his hearers. He was kindly received by a large audience and all give him high praise. The

society has been having lectures every year but as the services of Mr. King could be procured it was thought that such an entertainment would be appreciated by all. A good elocutionist gives those who are desirous of becoming public speakers opportunities for learning which few lecturers give.

Y. M. C. A.

The Week of Prayer, November 9—13 inclusive, was duly observed at Ursinus. Meetings were held each evening at 6.30 in the college chapel, the Association room being too small to accommodate the audiences. The attendance by the students was better than in previous years and the interest steadily increased as the meetings progressed.

The committee was fortunate in securing such an able and acceptable corps of men to address the meetings. The addresses were not only practical but especially suited to our spiritual needs. May the Lord help us to weave the many Gospel truths which were presented into our lives and make us ever better for having heard them.

The meetings were addressed by the following speakers: Monday evening, Rev. S. H. Seem, Phoenixville; Tuesday evening, Rev. Prof. Hinke, of the School of Theology; Wednesday evening, Mr. Lewis U. Bean, President of the Sunday Breakfast Association, Philadelphia; Thursday evening, Rev. Stanley L. Krebs, Reading; Friday evening, Rev. Dr. Jas. I. Good, of the School of Theology.

A missionary class has been organized during the past month and is now actively at work. The class at present num-

bers eleven. It is very gratifying to see the interest in the mission cause steadily increasing.

LIBRARY NOTES.

We are impressed more and more each day with the fact that our surroundings in the library are most pleasant and that they are an incentive to good work. The new system, seemingly complex at first, is working admirably.

The library, large, light and cheerful, has been improved by two excellent pastels; one of Dr. Weinberger, the worthy Dean of the college, presented by his family, and the other of the late Prof. Samuel Vernon Ruby, presented by his old associates in the Faculty.

It is with pleasure that we announce the receipt of a large number of new books in the department of modern literature and in history. The list is as follows:

Adams, G. B., Civilization during the Middle Ages.	
Browning, Mrs. E. (B.), Poems,	5 v.
Browning, Robert, Poems,	6 v.
Cary, Edward, G. W. Curtis, (American Men of Letters).	
Curtis, G. W., Works,	12 v.
Emerson, R. W., Works,	12 v.
Epochs of Modern History,	17 v.
Lowell, J. R., Works,	12 v.
McMaster, J. B., History of the People of the United States,	v. 3 and 4.
Muller, Wilhelm, Political History of Recent Times.	
Thoreau, H. D., Works,	11 v.
White, R. G., Every Day English.	
White, R. G., Words and Their Uses.	
Whipple, E. P., Works,	7 v.

For these books, amounting to almost \$100, we are indebted to the Alumni Association of the college.

The *'Electrical World'* has been added to the list of carefully selected periodical literature and we feel sure that this will

be a valuable addition to our reading-room.

Mr. D. C. Murtha, of Philadelphia, has kindly renewed the subscription for the following magazines: *Journal of Microscopical Science*, *Journal of Morphology* and *Zoologischer Anzeiger*. These magazines, valued at \$25, are quite an acquisition and are greatly appreciated by the students in the scientific departments.

COLLEGE RECEPTION.

The Monthly College Reception was held at Olevian Hall on Tuesday evening, November 17th. The programme was rendered by Miss Hewitt of Waynesboro, Pa., who delighted every one with her recitations, and by Mrs. Jones of Collegeville, who admirably sustained her reputation as a soloist. There was a large attendance of students, and the usual social spirit prevailed.

FALL MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS.

In addition to the routine business which claims the attention of the Board at every meeting important action was taken at the meeting held November 7th in relation to the method of conducting the business of the college. Hereafter a definite appropriation will be made to each department of the institution and the persons in charge of the same will be required to conduct it strictly within the limits of the appropriation. The sale of course scholarships will be discontinued, and other important recommendations in relation to tuition and special fees were referred to a committee which is to report at the next meeting of the Board.

The treasurer reported the new regulation requiring the payment of term bills in advance an unqualified success. The change has been made without friction, and will be a moral advantage to the students as well as a financial gain to the college. The treasurer will hereafter have an office and regular hours for the transaction of college business in Memorial Hall.

CONCERT.

The musical event of the season was the popular classical concert given in Bomberger Memorial Hall, Tuesday evening, November 24, under the direction of Mr. A. E. Messinger, Director of the Musical Department of Ursinus College.

Mr. Messinger was very choice in his selection of soloists. His aim was to select only such soloists as were not only competent, but also pleasing in their style and playing. Those who assisted Mr. Messinger were Mr. A. T. Stretch, first violinist of Orpheus Orchestra, Trenton, N. J., and Mr. Emil Heydorn, first cornetist of Conservatory Symphony Orchestra, Philadelphia. Mr. Heydorn is also an eminent zitherist; the composition on the programme entitled "The Merry Students" was composed by him for this special concert and dedicated to Ursinus College. The following was the programme:

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| "La Cinquantaine" | Marie. |
| "Melody in F" | Rubinstein. |
| MARCH: "Sutton Brigade" | Weber. |
| Zither Solo, by EMIL HEYDORN. | |
| CORNET SOLO: "Shepherd's Morning Song" | Suppe. |
| EMIL HEYDORN. | |
| SELECTION: "Bohemian Girl" | Balfe. |

PART II.

OVERTURE : "Raymond" *Thomas.*
 VIOLIN SOLO : "Scene de Ballet" *De Beriot.*
 A. T. STRETCH. *Waldteufel.*
 VALSE : "North Star"
 WALTZ : "The Merry Students"
 Zither Solo, by EMIL HEYDORN.
Dedicated to Ursinus College.
 MARCH : "Roman Carnival" *Mendelssohn.*

LOCALS.

Senior orations.
 On to Pottstown !
 Thanksgiving's over.
 Election—brief vacation.
 Gilds is the most noted of noted orators.
 Still another month of leap year left, girls.
 Football in the mud ; the Juniors are ducks.
 Two cases of swell—Omwake and Wyman.
 Hunsy says the log weighed about a hundred.
 Gilds is again longing for the lecture platform.
 On reception nights Waltman and Whittock will do.
 The Preps feel themselves important since their grand victory.
 Johns will teach any person to become a graceful cyclist in a short time.
 Butz and Rhodes have opened up a new oyster stand, but it doesn't take.
 Prof. K.—"Where are giraffes found?"
 Freshman—"In theological gardens."
 Kelker employs moral suasion, avoir-dupois, and the Bible in paying his debts.

"How few think justly of the thinking few ;
 How many never think who think they do."

The Sophs are receiving their practical theology in connection with history.

It isn't Pud's fault that he lost his sixty cents. He can blame it on the Preps.

Boyer thinks the third floor very quiet, since the *watchman* caught him with the apples.

Miss Bowman—"Would that I were an eagle, that I might fly to my eyrie (Mt. Airy)."

Butz likes to talk about raising potatoes, when Dr. Saunders is discoursing on Conics.

Johnson's "call-down" was productive of much good ; the next day he knew all about Conics.

The Seniors do not like the idea of disgracing the Theologues by defeating them in football.

Kelly and Mastbaum can not be heard from this month ; they are planning where to put the trophy.

Shenk delivered a stump speech while at home. McKinley thereby received twenty more votes.

If we were all as good-looking as the "Shellys," our photos might also appear in the *Ledger*.

"Farmer" Alden is raising a fine hirsute crop. Anyone desiring the best of plants will please apply.

Butz uses "plain English" at all times, but especially when he gives the construction of Greek words.

Kugler thinks he can write as good an inaugural address as McKinley ; no doubt he will receive the contract.

Those who attended the last sociable were at no loss for subjects of conversation, for football is the rage.

Evans, late of the academy, has departed this life, and his *bosom* friend Kephling is singing his requiem.

Rife has visited Norristown every week since the opening of the term; of course it is on matters of business(?).

Dr. Mensch has taken pity upon his tired students; a little longer, Doctor, and they will forget how to study.

"Buck" tried to exchange hats with Prof. Hinke. But the Professor was "out of sight" with Buck's on.

Miller, whenever your chum asks you to let him in at night, accommodate him of course, but don't say so much.

Now that the election is over, Appenzellar, refrain from betting and you will not have to give your pie away for a week.

The pianist and the cornetist occasionally treat the audience to a race. It is hard sometimes to say which one leads.

Wyman thought he was in New York last week, but he soon realized his mistake when *she* turned her back and fled.

Prof. Hinke received a large box of books from Germany. The Theologues, no doubt, will receive great benefit from them.

Stick thinks the East Wing is too quiet. To break the monotony, he gives a concert daily, "triple-tonguing" a specialty.

Bodder says one of the strongest arguments against coeducation is the great danger of "heart disease" at such institutions.

Josat, while dreaming of home and

friends not long ago, was violently thrown out of bed by a band of midnight marauders.

Knoll has given up the study of electricity to take up surveying. He has apprenticed himself to a leading man of this borough.

As members of the Athletic Committee, Spatz and Omwake have divided the work between themselves. They take turns at seconding motions.

Miss Bowman says, "My honorable chum is studying fruit; she has examined all kinds, the drupe, the pepo and the pome, but she is partial to the *Casselberry*."

A student in the physical laboratory says, "The professor is the only one who pays any attention to the work. All the boys are attentive to the only girl in the class."

"Am I a hedonist, rigorist, eudemonist or only a poor, weary and confused student wandering blindly in the mazes of philosophy?" Such is the Senior's soliloquy.

Spangler had occasion to go to Trappe some time ago, but on second thought decided that he had better not. The battle cry, "down the pike," is still remembered.

There are many other things besides books that amuse students. While some find pleasure in falling over a log in a dark hall, others are delighted by rolling terra-cotta pipes down the steps.

P. M. Orr, author of "The New Woman," thinks women should take the chemical-biological course so that they may learn how to prepare food scientifically. Pete is evidently thinking of his future welfare.

ALUMNI NOTES.

TO THE ALUMNI,—Many of you, no doubt, are anxious to know how we are getting along with the Alumni Professorship fund. We now have \$8550. We are encouraged, and believe that the chair will soon be endowed. We feel encouraged because those whom we have lately seen are as anxious to have this chair endowed and give as liberally and cheerfully as those who have led off in this particular plan.

The plan to endow the chair of Church History is moving along fairly well. We find that the members of the church are willing to give, when the cause is presented to them. The large amount, nearly \$1700, given by two of brother J. J. Stauffer's congregations verifies this statement. Brother Stauffer set a good example by giving \$300. Thanks to brother S. We are also grateful to Revs. Sult, Slinghoff and D. F. Brendle, D. D., for their support in opening up their fields, each of which has largely contributed to the fund. Why, it may be asked, does the plan not move along *very* well instead of *fairly* well? Simply because we find it such a very hard matter to get the brethren to cooperate with us in opening up the fields.

We know you are anxious to see progress at your Alma Mater. To progress we must have a larger endowment. To have a larger endowment means work for all. Then let us work and before many years shall have rolled by we shall, with joy, behold our Alma Mater stand in the front rank of educational institutions.

H. E. JONES,
Field Secretary.

'85. Alvin J. Kern, M. S., M. D., of Slatington, Pa., was elected a member of the Legislature in November. He was the only Republican member elected in that district.

'90. Prof. Granville H. Meixell, A. M., is very active and energetic in his work at Midland College, Atchison, Kansas, as is evidenced by the November number of *The Midland*. He is Librarian of the college and has an article in *The Midland* in reference to the proposed Melancthon Memorial Library Building to be erected by Midland College.

'91. Rev. Irvin F. Wagner, A. B., pastor of the St. Clair and Minersville charge, was married on Wednesday afternoon, October 28, to Miss Ellen C. Gehman, daughter of Mr. Wm. M. Gehman of Macungie, Pa., at the home of the bride's father. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. J. Bower. The BULLETIN congratulates.

'93. Rev. Harvey A. Welker, A. B., has been elected pastor of the newly organized congregation at West Pittston, Pa.

'93. Rev. W. George Welsh, A. B., has resigned the pastorate of the East Berlin charge, Adams County, Pa., and has accepted a call from Calvary Reformed Church, Scranton, Pa. He will enter upon his work in his new field December 1.

'93. Rev. J. M. S. Isenberg, A. B., B. D., recently celebrated the Lord's Supper in the churches of the Durham charge. The services were noted for the earnestness manifested by both pastor and people. Twelve persons were received into

church membership by the rite of confirmation while several others were added by letter.

'94, S. T. The Rev. Elwood Wilbur Middleton, pastor of the Tioga Reformed Church, of Philadelphia, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Liz-

zie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Bradley, on Thursday evening, October 29, at eight o'clock. The ceremony was performed in the Tioga Reformed Church by the Rev. R. C. Zartman, D. D., pastor of Heidelberg Reformed Church, Philadelphia. The BULLETIN congratulates.

ATHLETICS.

Football at Ursinus was given a new impetus by the announcement in chapel a few weeks ago that a trophy would be awarded to the class winning the championship in a series of inter-class games. Every class in college is to be represented by a team and the academy and school of theology will also contest with one team each. The Freshmen and Sophomores had been practicing for a game and the President's announcement in regard to the trophy put new interest in the matter.

The teams have been scheduled to play as follows: Academy and Freshman; Sophomores and Juniors; Seniors and Theologues. The three winning teams are then to contest. The trophy will be permanent, that is, will be contested for each year, and the class winning it this year will hold it until it is won by some other class in the future. The winning class will however receive a banner which will be permanent.

Since the game with Hill School, October 21, two games have been played by the first team. The first of these was on the home grounds with the Villa Nova team on October 28.

The game was closely contested from beginning to end. Near the close of the first half with the score a tie, Ursinus

was slowly but surely pushing her rival down the field to the much coveted goal line. When almost within reach of it a costly fumble was made by one of the backs, a Villa Nova player secured the ball and ran the full length of the field for a touch-down. The score resulted 16-10 in favor of Villa Nova. The lineup of the teams was as follows:

Villa Nova.	Positions.	Ursinus.
Bayden	left end	Waltman.
Kinsed	left tackle	Kopenhaver.
Downs	left guard	Heffner.
DeForge	center	Stick.
Daly	right guard	Bodder.
Wright	right tackle	Kochenderfer.
Shanahan	right end	Shelly.
McCullough	quarter-back	Gresh.
Begley	left half-back	McKee.
Breslin	right half-back	Parker.
McDonald	full-back	Lerch.

On November 14, the first team went to Mount Airy and lined up against the team of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb of that place.

Shelly was not in condition to play and should not have gone into the game at all. In the first half Stick was hurt and had to leave the game. Kelly, the only substitute, played guard while Heffner played center. The Deaf and Dumb boys won by the score of 18-10. The teams lined up as follows:

P. I. D. D.	Positions.	Ursinus.	Elkins	left end	Reimert.
McAbee	left end	Waltman.	Ball	right half-back	Mastbaum.
Little	left tackle	Kopenhaver.	W. Berry	left half-back	Kelker.
Snyder	left guard	Bodder.	Wardwell	full-back	Hershey.
Bradley	center	Stick (Heffner.)	Lloyd	quarter-back	Kelly.
Haldeman	right guard	Heffner (Kelly.)	Touchdowns, Ball 3. Goal, Ball. Referee, Mr. Millburn. Umpire, Mr. Stearns.		
Harper	right tackle	Spotts.			
Kelleher	right end	Shelly.			
Geilfuss	quarter-back	Gresh.			
Bulger	left half-back	McKee.			
Noble	right half-back	Parker.			
Schantz	full-back	Lerch.			

Touchdowns, Bulger 3, Parker, Lerch. Goals from touch-downs, Bulger 3, Gresh 1. Referee, Mr. Thompson. Umpire, Mr. Heiges. Linesman, Mr. Gruver. Time, 20 minute halves.

The second team has developed some good material and has done itself credit. On the 9th of November the Perkiomen Seminary team came to Ursinus and suffered defeat by the score of 48-0. Kelker at half-back, Kelly at quarter-back, Hershey at guard and Rothermel at center were always in evidence. The line-up was as follows:

Perkiomen.	Positions.	Ursinus.	
Shrader	center	Rothermel.	
Beckel	left guard	Noll.	
Snyder	right guard	Hershey.	
Meschler	left tackle	Stoudt.	
Shaner	right tackle	Most.	
Gerhart	left end	Reimert.	
Krauss	right end	Johnson.	
Seibert	quarter-back	Kelly.	
Shants	left half-back	Kelker.	
Williams	right half-back	Mastbaum.	
Hass	full-back	Parker.	

Academy.	Positions.	Freshmen.
Fidler (Rapp)	left end	Ehret.
Stoudt	left tackle	Bodder.
Most	left guard	Reagle.
Rothermel	center	Stone.
Kelker	left half-back	Gildner.
Mastbaum	right half-back	Hershey.
Kelly	quarter-back	Ensminger.
Noll	right guard	Casselberry.
Spotts	right tackle	Heinly.
Kochenderfer	right end	Hottenstein.
Alexander	full-back	Carmany.

Referee, Stubblebine. Umpire, Brecht. Linesman, Spatz. Twenty-minute halves.

On the 14th of November they went to Hill School and played with the second eleven of that place. The boys put up a good game but the Hill School team was too strong for them and won by the score of 14-0. The line up:

Hill.	Positions.	Ursinus.
Roessing	center	Rothermel.
Crissler	left guard	Noll.
H. Berry	right guard	Miller.
Healy	right tackle	Most.
Greenele	left tackle	Stoudt.
Parschall	right end	Kepler.

A large crowd had assembled to see the game and enthusiasm ran high. Not for a long time was there so much enthusiasm exhibited here as then. The Preps were so elated over their victory that they treated the town to a parade in the evening.

COLLEGE WORLD.

THE total enrollment of students at the University of Pennsylvania is the largest in its history, being over 2,800.

THE new library building at Princeton will cost \$600,000 and will have a capacity of 1,200,000 volumes.

DURING the last year \$34,000 were spent at Yale on athletics, \$10,000 of which were subscribed by undergraduate students.

ALLENTOWN College for Women is about to be taken under the care of the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church. This will considerably widen the field of work for the institution.

MRS. Julia Bradley, of Peoria, Ill., has bestowed all her fortune, estimated at \$2,500,000 upon the University of Chicago, on condition that a branch be built at Peoria. The new institution will be called Bradley Polytechnic Institute.

OUT of 450 colleges and universities in the United States, only 41 are closed to women. All the others are coeducational, and, besides, women have 143 schools of higher education, with 30,000 students. One fourth of the fellowships of the University of Chicago are held by women.

DURING the last month another woman's journal, the *Ogontz Mosaic*, publishes an editorial article touching on the recent political issues. The statesman-like discussion leads us to repeat our statement made last month, that women of such political wisdom should surely have a vote.

THE *Juniata Echo*, published at Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa., is one of

our new exchanges. It is a splendid sample of clean college journalism and ranks high among the publications of the smaller colleges of the state.

WE refer our readers to an article on Small Colleges published in the November number of *The Adelpian*. We would like to copy the whole article but lack of space forbids it.

THERE have been coming to our table for quite a long time, a number of little parish papers, published by pastors in the interest of their respective fields of work. We are glad to welcome these papers and desire to mention as about the best types, *The St. Mark's Observer*, *Pulpit and Pew*, *Parish Helper*, and the *Pulpit and Parish*.

AMONG the best representatives of preparatory schools we note the *Mercersburg Monthly*. In its make up it much resembles the BULLETIN. It is common among this class of publications to devote much space to locals and the usual error, from which the *Monthly* is not entirely free, is that much of the matter in the local columns is gathered from the idle talk among the students, a fact which in itself would not be objectionable, were it not characterized so much by vulgarity and witless nonsense.

THE Swarthmore *Phoenix* publishes a poem by an under-graduate on Friendship which abounds in genuine beauty and reflects much credit upon the writer.

A GOOD discussion of "Tragic Art in Euripides' Medea" by Prof. J. A. McDermod, A. M., appears in the November issue of *The College Forum*.